

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Trains, Three Cents.)MRS. ALICE O'DAY FILES
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Makes Charges
of Neglect and
Ill Treatment
Against Her
Husband, Col-
onel John
O'Day—She
Attempted
Suicide on
July 30.



MRS. ALICE O'DAY.

A special dispatch to The Republic from Springfield, Mo., received last night, states that Mrs. Alice O'Day, who attempted to commit suicide in this city a month ago, filed suit for divorce late yesterday afternoon, accusing her husband, Colonel John O'Day, of neglect and ill-treatment.

Mrs. O'Day's action in instituting proceedings for a legal separation occasioned no surprise among her friends in Springfield, where she lives. It having been understood for some time that she contemplated this step.

Mrs. O'Day's Attempt at Suicide.

Mrs. O'Day attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself in the breast at the Lindell Hotel on July 30. She met her husband, in company with E. W. Bannister, a mutual friend, in room No. 10, for a business conference. Shortly afterwards a bell-boy was hastily summoned to this apartment. He reported to the police that a woman had shot herself, and Doctor Hubert, the house physician, was called. A policeman was also sent for, and an investigation made. According to subsequent accounts, which are still clouded in mystery, Mrs. O'Day and her husband had an altercation over a distribution of property he had recently received from her.

While Colonel O'Day and Mr. Bannister were talking, Mrs. O'Day went into the bathroom adjoining, and the muffled report of a revolver followed. On opening the door the husband and Mr. Bannister found Mrs. O'Day stretched on the floor with a bullet hole in her left breast, from which she was bleeding profusely. When the physician arrived, Mrs. O'Day was placed on the bed, where an examination of the wound was made. A plaster cast was placed around the upper part of her body, and she was isolated by the doctor's orders.

Afterwards Wished to Recover.

Colonel John O'Day, after the shooting, was greatly excited. He sought to have the news of the affair hushed up, but without success, and declared that his wife had shot herself while in a fit of temporary mental aberration. He remained in St. Louis for several days. He was not permitted to visit his wife. He stayed at the home of Doctor Bremer, his physician, for a week, and then returned to his home at Springfield.

A Republic reporter was the first person beside the nurse and Mrs. O'Day's woman companion to see her. She was at that time

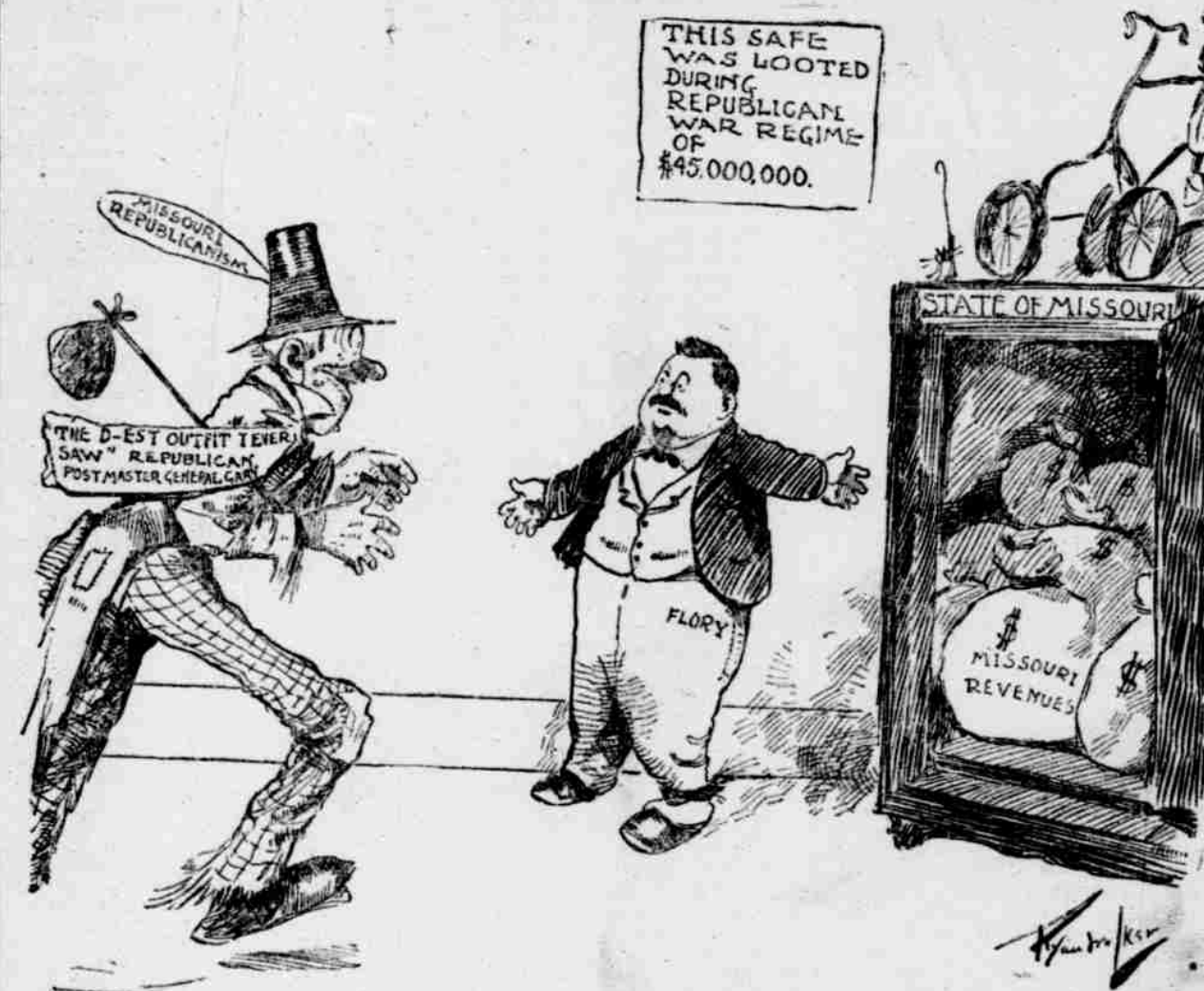
time, which was about ten days after the shooting, able to recline in bed. She declared vehemently that she had shot herself while perfectly sane, and that Colonel O'Day's statements to the contrary were misleading. She said that while she attempted to take her own life it was her intention, by God's will, to recover. She at that time promised to make a statement in full giving her side of the controversy. She remained at the hotel until about two weeks ago, when she was removed to St. John's Hospital at Twenty-third and Locust street. Mrs. O'Day left there last Monday night, going direct to Nichols Junction, which is only a few miles from Springfield. At that point she was met by a carriage, which conveyed her to her home in Springfield. Since her arrival in that city she has lived alone in the house on St. Louis street, while Colonel O'Day has been staying with a married sister, who is also a resident of Springfield.

Mrs. O'Day is an intelligent woman, and her Springfield neighbors all speak in the highest terms of her kindness. She has entertained lavishly in the past, and her social functions were attended by many of the elite of the city. Previous to the St. Louis affair there had been considerable talk about the O'Days in Springfield. It was known that something was gradually estranging the couple.

Colonel O'Day has been one of the best-known men in Missouri politics. He formerly took great interest in political matters and served as chairman of the Democratic State Committee for several years. Since his second marriage he has confined himself to business affairs principally, except within the last year. For some time he has been a sufferer from an ailment that has made serious inroads on his system. He tried several resorts, without receiving any great amount of benefit, and he is still accompanied on most of his trips by a physician.

It was during a particularly serious attack that he made a will, leaving the bulk of his property, including all the bonds and stock of the Oriel Building Company, at Sixth and Locust streets, to Mrs. O'Day. It is said that the title to this property was not what he claimed, and Mrs. O'Day became suspicious. Upon investigation, she found her fears were justified, so she declared.

Colonel O'Day is reputed to worth \$100,000, although this is disputed by his friends, who declare the amount is exaggerated by



MISSOURI REPUBLICANISM: "THANKS, I HAD A WHACK AT THAT SAFE ONCE."

WILL GIVE A THRONE
AS WEDDING PRESENT.

King Leopold of Belgium to Abdicate in
Favor of Prince Albert When Latter
Takes Bride at Munich.



LEOPOLD II, KING OF BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 31.—It is semi-officially announced here that King Leopold's gift to his nephew, Prince Albert, on the occasion of his marriage, will be his throne.

He will abdicate, so the story says. Leopold II, King of Belgium, was born in 1835, and is consequently 65 years of age. He will complete the thirty-fifth year of his reign on December 10.

Prince Albert, who is 25, is the only son of King Leopold's brother, Philippe, Count of Flanders.

He is betrothed to the Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Charles of Bavaria, known as the "Lizette." The marriage is expected to take place shortly at Munich, and great preparations are being made in Brussels for the celebration of the event.

Prince Albert's fiancée has traveled widely with her parents. She is an excellent musician, excelling as a violinist and as a horsewoman she is said to ride as well and as gracefully as her aunt, the late Empress of Austria.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF KING LEOPOLD.

His Majesty, Leopold II, King of Belgium, is first cousin to Queen Victoria. His mother was Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe, and as it is a characteristic trait of his that he never wears gloves, it is looked upon more as a proof that he is proud of his descent from the Orleans family, who were noted for their exquisitely shaped hands, than as the fact that his own hands are very beautiful and very aristocratic in their lines.

Whoever studies the physiognomy of Leopold II cannot fail to be struck with the rigid look of his countenance, which rather repels advances. And this physiognomy does not belie the King. He is not and cannot be a favorite with men. He lacks the personal gifts to attract them, and he lacks, besides, his father's native wisdom to manipulate them, and this is not so much because he is wanting in intelligence as that his own hands are very beautiful and very aristocratic in their lines.

A perfect gentleman in his manners, a most charming and fluent talker, Leopold yet strikes all who come into intimate contact with him as a man who, devoid of enthusiasm himself, is incapable of arousing it in others.

In 1863, before his accession to the throne, he married the Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria-Hungary. Four children

spring from their union—the Duke of Brabant, whom they were to lose all too soon, and three Princesses. The eldest married Prince Philippe of Coburg, the second is the Princess Stephanie, widow of the hapless Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria; the third, the Princess Clementine, is still unwedded. From every point of view the King's life is one of great simplicity. He sleeps in a camp bed, and has a horror of anything that could enervate. He eats little and prefers frugal to sumptuous meals. He hardly ever touches wine. Water is his favorite beverage. Amusements, too, are not beloved by him. As for the theater, he almost hates it, and never puts his foot inside one when he can possibly avoid it. The same dislike extends to the opera.

Riding is the King's chief pastime. He rides once or twice a day, generally going to the Bois, winter and summer. He reads enormously and keeps himself well informed. It was reported in the summer of 1888 that the erratic monarch had purchased the Dixie yacht, and would visit America, but he never put the vessel for the westward. He is best known among Americans for his escapades while visiting some European capital "incognito" than for any wonderful statesmanship which he may possess.

BRYAN AT COLISEUM
ON SEPTEMBER 15.

Arrangements Are Under Way for
a Monster Mass Meeting
of Democrats.

ADDRESS WILL BE ON TRUSTS.

All City and State Organizations
Will Participate in the Reception
to the Speaker—Special
Railroad Rates.

William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, will address a mass meeting at the Coliseum on the evening of Saturday, September 15, two weeks from today. Arrangements to this end have been completed by the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and one of the largest outpourings of Democratic voters in the city's history confidently expected.

The mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee of Commercial Travelers, although every Democratic organization in the city and State will participate and assist in making it one of the grandest rallies ever held in the West. The State Committee for weeks has had this meeting in contemplation, and has been in communication with Bryan's campaign managers. Thursday night a telegram was received by John A. Lee from Dan McConville, chairman of the National Democratic Speakers' Bureau, assuring him that Mr. Bryan would appear in St. Louis on September 15 to address the meeting. Yesterday morning Mr. Lee negotiated with the managers of the Exposition and secured the use of the Coliseum for that evening.

Mr. McConville's telegram read that the arrangement with Mr. Bryan was made with the understanding that the meeting was to be held under the auspices of the traveling men's organization, and it is announced that the keynote of the distinguished speaker's address will be an exhortation of the trusts.

Every organization in the city and State will be invited to participate in the reception to be given him. The officers of the State Committee are now negotiating with the managers of the various railroad companies for reduced rates to St. Louis from every point in the State.

In addition to Mr. Bryan there will be other speakers of national and local prominence, who will address the meeting on national, state and municipal issues. Webster Davis has assured the committee that he will be present to point out the bold spots in the national administration's past, present and future policies. Mr. Dockery, Congressman Champ Clark and John A. Lee also will speak.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CABLE

Says That if Permitted, He Will
Protect Whites and Sup-
press Boxers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Tribune this morning publishes a Shanghai cable, dated August 31, from Li Hung Chang, in reply to a message sent by the Tribune on Thursday last, informing him of the disposition here to favor the withdrawal of foreign troops from Peking, and to recognize him as the agent of the Imperial Chinese Government in the negotiation of peace, and asking him to do his best for the situation. The Chinese reply is as follows:

"Shanghai, Aug. 31.—Tribune, New York: Withdrawal of foreign troops from Peking would facilitate peace negotiations. No doubt need be entertained that I shall undertake vigorously to restore order, protect foreigners and punish and suppress Boxers. (Signed) 'LI HUNG CHANG.'"

A copy of the above was submitted to Wu Tingfang, the Chinese minister to the United States, asking his opinion. His reply was: "Bari Li Hung Chang's answer is correct. He will undoubtedly do what he says."

GERMANY SHOWS
SIGN OF YIELDING.

Diplomat Says Kaiser's Troops
Will Follow Others From
Pekin.

HARMONY BERLIN'S KEYNOTE.

But Emperor William Believes
That Evacuation Would
Be a Mistake.

DISORDER LIKELY TO FOLLOW.

European Powers Are Dis-
gruntled and the Concert
Is in a Bad Way.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 31.—"Mutual agreement is the keynote of the German policy. If the other Powers determine to withdraw from Peking no matter what her own views are, Germany will do likewise." This statement was made to me to-day by an official who enjoys the confidence of the German Government. He frankly confessed that in view of the present condition of affairs in Peking, he personally believed it would be a mistake to adopt the Russian proposal.

"The retirement of the allies," he continued, "will mean that thousands of native Christians, the survivors of those who were at the mercy of the 'Boxers' before foreign occupation of Peking occurred, will be left to the will of the Imperial Government upon its return. It would seem imprudent to evacuate the city just after its capture and before a guarantee for the maintenance of peace and order in the city has been obtained. The Chinese might misinterpret withdrawal for weakness and be encouraged to further disorders. Germany's position is identical with article III of the note of Secretary Hay, dated July 3, and when the results therein set forth are accomplished, it will withdraw, for it is opposed to the partition of China."

It may be noted, in connection with our withdrawal statement, that whereas Russia proposed to withdraw from Peking, our offer is to withdraw only from Peking. A significant fact in this connection is that Germany, who is well advised of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for this such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian action, continues his preparations for wintering the American troops in China.

Indeed, unless the men are afraid and out of the Pei-Ho within the next six weeks, they are likely to remain in China forever, before being disbanded. As bearing further on the prospects of the future, it may be noted that the War Department officials state that the Government has not considered the question of the evacuation of China.

Two Inconclusive Replies.

It scarcely is expected that, even with the aid of the cables, a complete accord can be reached upon this last proposition immediately. Up to the close of the official day only two communications had been received in consequence of our last note. One was from the British Foreign Office, through the American Embassy, stating that Lord Salisbury was absent from London, and merely promising consideration for the note.

The German response was through Mr. Jackson, and was equally inconclusive, indicating a wish on the part of the German Government for time to consider the proposition.

The officials here say that they are satisfied that Japan, at least, is fully in accord with our objects as set out in the note, and expect an early answer from the Government of that country. France has not been heard from on this point, her last communication relating entirely to the matter of Li Hung Chang's status.

The communications received by the State Department yesterday from its representatives accredited to European Powers and Japan embodied the results of interviews they had had with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs at the capitals at which they are respectively stationed, and were of course, unofficial.

It is stated emphatically by an official in a position to know that Russia will do as she announced, and will withdraw her troops, no matter what the replies of the Powers may be, though it is stated that no orders to this effect have yet been issued.

"The American answer will be satisfactory to Russia," it is stated. "It says that if Russia withdraws its force, the American command will follow. The note contains a reserve, as was to have been expected, but Russia proposes to evacuate Peking, and will undoubtedly carry out the purposes of her circular note to the Powers, just as soon as all the replies thereto are received. Before the final order for their retirement is issued notification will be given to the United States so that it can instruct General Chaffee to act in accord with the Russian and other commands."

The correspondence between the State Department and the American representatives at foreign capitals follows:

Russian Proposal and Reply.

Chinese correspondence August 25, 26, 1900. Purpose of Russia in China. Telegram instruction sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg: Department of State, Washington, Aug. 25, 1900.—The Russian Charge yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement representing Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect:

"That, as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that equally with other Powers now operating there, Russia has sought the safety of the legations at Peking and to help the Chinese Government to suppress the Boxer troubles; that, incidentally to necessary defensive measures on Russian border, Russia has occupied Peking for military purposes, and as soon as order is re-established will retire troops therefrom if action of other Powers be no obstacle thereto; that the purpose for which the various Governments have co-operated for the relief of legations in

BERLIN SURPRISED
BY OUR POSITION.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The German Government is considerably embarrassed by the joint proposition of the United States and Russia to withdraw from Peking, and to recognize Li Hung Chang as an intermediary.

It was wholly unexpected here that Russia would join the United States in such a step. Count von Buelow, the Foreign Minister, considers the new situation thus created so important as to compel him to abandon the vacation trip he was about to take.

This evening the semi-official press expresses the views of the Government in cautious terms.

A foreign official made the following statement on the subject: "Germany has not yet answered Russia's request to withdraw from Peking. The other Powers do not regard the military situation there as precarious. As far as Li Hung Chang is concerned, Germany is ready to acknowledge him as China's representative in peace negotiations, if he shows himself properly accredited; but as to this feature of the case nothing is as yet known here."

LEADING TOPICS

—IN—

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy; continued warm Saturday. Sunday, threatening, possibly thunderstorms and cooler in the afternoon; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Fair and warm Saturday and probably Sunday; fresh east to south winds.

For Arkansas—Showers or thunderstorms Saturday; probably Sunday; east to south winds.

Page

1. Germany Shows Sign of Weakening. Bryan Coming to St. Louis. Mrs. John O'Day Files Suit for Divorce. Will Give a Throne as Wedding Present.
2. Monument in Honor of Samson Hittes.
3. Sisters to Wed on Same Day. Susan McCabe is Determined to Die. Thought Him Crazy Because He Laughed.
4. Sloan's Skill Won at Sheepshead Bay. Sports Deny That McCoy "Laid Down." No More Prizefights in New York. Baseball Game.
5. Gasblower Heir to Large Fortune. Gas Lamps Will Be Lighted To-Night. Life as a South African Minister.
6. Church News and Sunday Services. Commercial Traveler in the Pulpit.
7. Mysterious Disappearance of a Girl. Again Eloped With Wife's Sister.
8. Editorial. Politics in Missouri. Senator Elkins to Withdraw.
9. News and Gossip From Bookland.
10. Republic Want Ads.
11. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty. The Railways.
12. Grain and Produce.
13. Financial News. River Telegrams.
14. Man and Women Fought Over Child. Runaway Boy Lived in Stable. Rather He'd Be in Jail Than Married. Transit Company Enters Suit.

Peking—has been accomplished; that, taking the position that, as the Chinese Government has left Peking, there is no need for her representative to remain, Russia has directed Russian Minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn; and that when the Government of China shall regain the reins of Government and afford an authority with which the other Powers can deal, and will express a desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian Government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hope that the United States will share the same opinion.

Notes of the United States.

To this declaration our reply has been made by the following memorandum: "Memorandum in response to the Russian Charge's oral communication, made on August 25 to the Acting Secretary of State, touching the purposes of Russia in China:

"The Government of the United States receives with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China and that, equally with the other Powers now operating in China, Russia has sought the safety of her legations in Peking, and to help the Chinese Government to suppress the Boxer troubles. The same purposes have moved, and will continue to move, the Government of the United States, and the frankment of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other Powers. All the Powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purposes to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been re-nounced, it is difficult by concurrent action through negotiations to reach an amicable settlement with China by which the treaty rights of all the Powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them.

"So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace and earnestly desires to protect the life and property of all foreigners and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have been taken by the Government."

Continued on Page Two

TOOK POISON WHEN
AMATEUR PLAY FAILED.

Suicide at Lake Park, Ga., of Mrs. Annie Day Mayes, Niece
of Doctor James L. Day of St. Louis.

Mrs. Annie Day Mayes, daughter of Doctor William C. Day of Winchester, Ill., and niece of Doctor James L. Day of No. 401 Finney avenue, this city, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at Lake Park, near Valdosta, Ga., by taking an ounce of laudanum. She was dependent because she had not realized enough from an amateur theatrical production to pay the debts incurred in its presentation.

Doctor James L. Day received a dispatch at 7 o'clock last evening informing him that she had made an attempt upon her life and was in a serious condition. He forwarded a telegram at once to his brother, Mrs. Mayes's father, at Winchester. He did not know of her death until 1 o'clock this morning, when he was informed of it by a Republic reporter. Doctor Day was greatly affected by the news.

Mrs. Mayes was 24 years of age, and was Doctor William C. Day's eldest daughter. Her father is probably the best-known practitioner in Winchester, and her brother, James A. Day, is also a physician.

When a young girl she displayed remarkable talent as an elocutist and earned more than a local reputation in her native town. Ten years ago she married. One child, a boy, was born of the union. She and her husband were not congenial, and she sought the custody of the child. Her son, 16 years old, and is now with his father in Winchester. Mr. Mayes married again and is living in Kansas City. He is a traveling salesman.

Mrs. Mayes, although not compelled, has supported herself by teaching elocution. Her plan recently has been to organize classes in small towns and to present plays, with her pupils as the actors.

This summer she has been in Georgia and her efforts, up to that at Valdosta, had been successful. According to a special dispatch from Macon, Ga., she went to Valdosta six weeks ago to present her play, "Bibi," there. About the same time either performance was gotten up by other amateurs there, and this played a very important role in the execution of her plan.

"Bibi" was put on Thursday night and was a success so far as the play was concerned, but the night was a very important one and only a small crowd was present.

Mrs. Mayes had contracted a number of debts in Valdosta in the effort to make the play a success, and when the box office receipts were counted they were found to be far below the expenses. She left Valdosta yesterday morning before daylight without saying a word to any one.

Her father and brother telegraphed to Valdosta at 8 o'clock asking the doctors there to spare no effort and to examine the physicians to save her. She died at 9 o'clock. The body will be shipped to Winchester for burial.

Mrs. Mayes was not only talented and of

WIRE TRUST CLOSES MILLS.

Burnaces, Boilers, Forges and
Pumps at Anderson Idle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 31.—Gas has been turned out from every furnace, boiler, forge and pump in the American Rod, Wire and Nail Mills in this city.

The water has been drawn from the largest battery of boilers in Indiana and the 300 employees of the mills have been discharged.

The closing of these mills and the wholesale discharge of men and consequent depression of property in the vicinity of the mills is the direct result of trust combinations. Four years ago there were a thousand persons employed in the American Rod, Wire and Nail Mills in this city.

The average wages of these thousand persons was \$2 a day, or more. It meant the payment of \$12,000 a week in wages to Anderson people.

A great showing was made just before the election of 1896, and the threat was then made that should Bryan become President, the mills would be closed. The men were compelled to march in Republican campaign processions or lose their places. Now there are only four men employed in these mill-two watchmen and two clerks—and the pay roll is less than \$30 a day. Immediately after election the factory went into a trust and from that day to this the pay roll has dwindled to the present force.

JUDGE McCANN A DEMOCRAT.

Noted Republican Announces He
Will Speak for Bryan.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31.—Judge M. J. McCann, in New York City, has written to the Democratic National Committee, saying he intends to work for Bryan during this campaign.

Judge McCann is a speaker of national reputation and has done much work for Republicans in the Eastern States. He was one of the most effective speakers for McKinley in 1896. He refuses to support his party's principles this year and will support Bryan.

Hamilton Brown Shoe Co's Shipments.

Total shipments for August, 1899.....	\$46,994.82
Total shipments for August, 1899.....	\$46,994.82
Total shipments for 1899 up to September 1.....	\$46,994.82
Total shipments for 1899 up to September 1.....	\$46,994.82
Total shipments for 1899 up to September 1.....	\$46,994.82
Total shipments for 1899 up to September 1.....	\$46,994.82